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*In Freedom's Birthplace.* By JOHN DANIELS. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 12mo, pp. xiii+496. \$1.50 net.

This book is a social study of the negroes of Boston. The author first traces the history of slavery in the United States, its origin and development being briefly given. Then the part played by Boston in the abolition movement is taken up, special attention being given to the negroes' share in this movement and in the final overthrow of slavery. With the freedom of the negro came his struggle for social, economic, and political rights. The author, under these heads, traces the settlement of the negroes in Boston, their segregation in the city, their church relationships, their use of the ballot, the part they played in political affairs, their educational life, and finally their industrial development. Forced to rely upon their own resources, with no previous training, they had not an easy lot. Soon race prejudice arose and the "negro problem" developed, of which we have two viewpoints. The one looks upon the colored man as inherently different from and on a plane beneath the white man, and holds that its members should be kept more or less apart from the rest of the community, and definitely "in their place." The other sees the negro solely or mainly as the victim of an unreasonable and unfair race or color prejudice, and demands as a matter of justice that he be raised to a place of parity with other elements of the population—at least in such respects as may be brought within the control of public or semi-public regulations. This problem is before us to solve. It cannot be solved by either race alone. The two races must work together for the common good of both.

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*Die Arbeitsmittel: Maschine, Apparat, Werkzeug.* By DR. FRANZ MATARÉ. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1913. Royal 8vo, pp. 214. M. 5.50.

With painstaking exactness this study seeks to differentiate the three categories of the mechanical instruments of production: tools, machines, and apparatus. The author has found wanting in accuracy definitions offered by Marx, Schmoller, Sombart, Roscher, and others, and he suggests a number of new ones. An instrument of production is anything a worker interpolates between himself and the work material in order to complete the work. A tool is described as an active instrument of production having an economic object, which is passive to motioning power; a machine is an active instrument of production having an economic object, which transforms the motioning power. Tools transmit the crude power unchanged to the work, while machines transform the power. Apparatus are instruments of production which serve in the completion of a process. The book concerns itself mainly with those instruments classified as apparatus, and discusses in detail their general character, technical peculiarities, material, size, products, and general economic importance. With inimitable German thoroughness, there has been gathered

together here a surprising amount of information relative to these mechanical instruments of production and their influence on industry.

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*Japanese Government Documents 1867 to 1889.* Asiatic Society of Japan Transactions, Vol. XLII, Part I. Edited by W. W. McLAREN. Tokyo, 1914. 8vo, pp. ci+681.

Dr. W. W. McLaren, professor of political science in Tokyo, has gathered together in this volume something over two hundred documents, mainly official, relative to those significant years in modern Japanese history between the fall of the Shogunate and the establishment of the constitutional government. The majority of the papers are concerned with the legislative and executive aspects of the popular government that slowly but surely made its way after the final overthrow of feudalism in 1871. An appendix includes some interesting speeches, memorials, and other unofficial documents relative to these same events. In an introduction the author outlines with critical comments the history of the period. The whole forms one of the most interesting of the publications of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

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*The Evolution of New Japan.* By J. H. LONGFORD. New York: Putnam, 1913. 16mo, pp. 166. \$0.40.

The author in this small volume proposes to tell "the story of the evolution of Japan from an unknown impotent Asiatic state into one of the acknowledged powers of the world." A short sketch of the history and polity of ancient Japan has been followed by a brief account of the restoration of the emperor in 1867, when the resignation of the last of the Shoguns, the real ruling body of Japan for over two centuries and a half, was received by the late emperor and the foundation of modern Japan was laid. According to the author the evolution of Japan has been accomplished through the aid and influence of the modern western nations rather than through the process of internal growth or initiative on the part of the Japanese statesmen. Social, political, and economic developments and foreign policies are historically treated in the remaining parts of the book.

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*The Elementary Laws of Advertising and How to Use Them.* By HENRY S. BUNTING. Chicago: Novelty News Co., 1913. 18mo, pp. viii+177. \$2.00.

This is one of the growing number of books on advertising being produced by business men, and in both method and content it is more scientific than most of those in the group.

Mr. Bunting vitiates a good deal of the scientific value of the book by allowing himself to do some special pleading for his own kind of advertising. But he, nevertheless, suggests some fields for investigation and research which are worth looking into.